

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4989. 號四月七日九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1879.

日五十月五年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GIBSON & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, LUGUARD CIRCUS, R. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, R. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monseur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA:—MOSSES, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SWATOW, CAMPBELL & CO., AMOY, WILSON, NICKOLLS & CO., FOOCHEW, HADEN & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., AND KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £300,000.
RESERVE FUND, £160,000.

Banks.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Entertainment.

V. R. CARRISON THEATRE.

BY Kind Permission of COLONEL W. J. STUART, COMMANDING TROOPS, LIBUT, COLONEL HALL, and OFFICERS ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DRAMATIC CLUB respectfully announce to the Garrison and the Public their intention of giving a

PERFORMANCE IN THE ABOVE THEATRE,

THIS EVENING, the 4th JULY, 1879,

For the benefit of the Widows and Orphans CAUSED BY THE ZULU WAR.

THE PERFORMANCE will commence each Evening with the LAUGHABLE AND ENTERTAINING FARCE, entitled

"A TERRIBLE TINKER."

INTERLUDE.

SONG (Comic). Sergeant A. GAMBLE, 27th Inniskillings.

To conclude each Evening with the AMUSING FARCE, entitled

"WHICH SHALL I MARRY?"

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel GEDDES and OFFICERS, a portion of the Band of 27th Inniskillings will attend.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY OF THIS BANK at FOOCHEW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID THERE AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1846.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

London, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, POI SAI, HONGKONG, LYON, CALCUTTA, BAKROW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

INNIVATIONS.

NOTICE.

OUR OFFICE has TO-DAY been REMOVED to 8, Praya Central, REISS & CO.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879. jy15

NOTICE.

SUNSHING has REMOVED to No. 62, Queen's Road, Opposite the CHARTERED BANK.

Hongkong, June 24, 1879. jy24

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS

AND BOOKS.

45, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 20, 1879. jy20

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,

F. D. EASTLACE will receive his

PATENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,

No. 50, Queen's Road Central, over the

MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

F. R. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI

during the Summer Month, leaving

HONGKONG on the 1st of April next, and

returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

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Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs. SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

(To close a Consignment.)

A Few Cases RUINART's well-known O H A M P A G N E, at \$10 per Case of..... 1 dozen Quarts. \$11 per Case of..... 2 " Pinta.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, June 17, 1879.

SELLING OFF.

AS it is necessary to effect a COMPLETE CLEARANCE by the end of the present month, the whole of LAMMERT ATKINSON & Co.'s

REMAINING VARIED STOCK, comprising:

FAMILY STORES: WINES, SPIRITS, ALES, STATIONERY. BOOKS. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, SHIPCHANDLERY, &c., &c., &c. Will be sold at FURNISHES GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Hongkong, June 4, 1879.

Notices to Consignees

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glengyle having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 o'clock To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

Hongkong, July 2, 1879.

jy18

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Yangtze.

AME (in diamond) { Nos. 16/17, Or, 2 cases T J { Flannel, from L'don. Ex Djemnah.

L (in diamond) { 415/21, 7 cases Mer'dise, E { Order, from London. T J L 37 pkgs. Nuts, from Singapore.

G, DE GRAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 3, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "CHASCA," Captain WAIGHTON, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venus having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co. Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st JULY, 1879, our Business in Hongkong will be CONDUCTED under the Firm or Style of NORONHA & Co., and at Shanghai under that of NORONHA & SONS.

Mr. A. J. NORONHA is authorised to sign our Firm in Hongkong per Procurator.

NORONHA & SONS.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

jy18

WANTED for the SAILORS' HOME, A STEWARD. Apply to the Undersigned.

H. G. THOMSETT, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

jy18

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

John R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

VIGILANT, American ship, Capt. John C. Ross.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

G. O. TRUANT, British ship, Captain G. Thomas.—Messengers Maritimes.

MONTE ROZA, American ship, Capt. C. O. Carter.—Borneo Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 4, *Tauais*, French steamer, 1000, de la Marcella, Yokohama June 28, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 4, *Yangtze*, British steamer, from Canton.

July 4, *Hwei Yuen*, Chinese steamer, from Canton.

July 4, *Diamond*, British steamer, 514, E. Thebaud, Amoy July 2, and Swatow 3, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

July 4, *Tartar*, German barque, from Whampoa.

July 4, 1.30 p.m., *Fuyew*, Chinese str., 920, Croad, Shanghai June 29, 5 a.m., and Swatow 3, 4 p.m., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

July 4, *Venice*, British steamer, 1271, Rhode, Calcutta June 19, Penang 26, and Singapore 27, General.—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

July 4, *Yottung*, for Swatow.

4, J. R. STANHOPE, for San Francisco.

4, *Jan Peter*, for Nicolosjeff.

4, *Glengyle*, for Shanghai.

4, *Giant Castle*, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Pallas, for Guan.

Abbie N. Franklin, for Canton.

Charis, for Whampoa.

San Francisco, for Foochow.

Three Brothers, for Quinhon.

P. D. Ma Lee, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tanais*, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Messrs. Lasare, Ito Djo Itehi, Roska and friend, A. Hing, and M. Medley's boy; for Saigon, Messrs. Garnault, and de Feron; for Marsilles, Messrs. Takaiki, Taish Ossae, Mr. and Mrs. Medley, and Mr. Sinclair.

Per *Fuyew*, from Shanghai, Mr. Lao, and 61 Chinese.

Per *Diamond*, from Amoy, 125 Chinese.

Per *Venice*, from Straits, 200 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Glengyle*, for Shanghai, Rev. Mr. Pearson.

Per *Yottung*, for Swatow, 28 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Diamond* reports: Left Amoy on the 2nd inst., light variable winds and fine weather until arrival in Swatow. Left Swatow on the 3rd, had variable winds with much rain.

The Chinese steamer *Fuyew* reports: Left Shanghai on the 28th of June, passed through Irian Straits on the 1st of July, arrived in Swatow at 2 p.m. on the 2nd, left Swatow at 4 p.m. on the 3rd, and arrived in Hongkong at 1.30 p.m. on the 4th. First part moderate Southerly winds and fine weather to Swatow, thence to Hongkong equally with heavy rain.

Per American ship *Prima Donna*, cleared 25th June, 1879.—For London, 6,027 bags Sugar, 10,000 boxes Cassis & 5,000 picas, 1,022 cases and 725 casks Preserves, 764 picas Canes, 47 cases Essential Oil, 30 boxes China Ware, and 100 pkgs. Sundries.

Per American ship *Prima Donna*, cleared 25th June, 1879.—For London, 6,027 bags Sugar, 10,000 boxes Cassis & 5,000 picas, 1,022 cases and 725 casks Preserves, 764 picas Canes, 47 cases Essential Oil, 30 boxes China Ware, and 100 pkgs. Sundries.

Per British barque *Golden Fleece*, sailed 25th June, 1879.—For Hamburg, 780 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 666 boxes Galangal, 666 boxes Galls, 270 boxes Cassia, 200 boxes China Root, 500 cases Preserved Ginger, 247 pkgs. Canes, 90 pgs. Tea, 99 pkgs. China Ware, 151 rolls Matting, 82 boxes Split Rattan, 12 cases Paper, 10 cases Cassia Oil, 10 cases Aniseed Oil, and 497 pkgs. Sundries.

Per American ship *Edith*, sailed 26th June, 1879.—For San Francisco, 47,639 bags Rice @ 50 lbs., 1,082 boxes Nut Oil, 588 pkgs. Soy, 436 boxes Wine, 387 bags Beans, 231 bags Tapioca, 272 pkgs. Tea, 726 boxes Flour, 180 pkgs. Paper, 178 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 158 bags Sugar, 77 pkgs. Vermicelli, 84 bags Gambier, 45 bags Coffee, 66 boxes Joss Sticks, 44 boxes Tobacco, and 4,595 pkgs. Sundries.

Per American barque *Hattie E. Taylor*, sailed 1st July, 1879.—For New York, 22,500 boxes Fire Crackers, 3,005 boxes Hemp, 1,386 rolls Matting, 130 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 91 boxes Hides, and 1 case Canes.

Per American ship *Amelia*, sailed 1st July, 1879.—For New York, 22,500 boxes Fire Crackers, 3,005 boxes Hemp, 1,386 rolls Matting, 130 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 91 boxes Hides, and 1 case Canes.

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monopolies, the merchants of Japan will persevere in their opinion that the Government are responsible and not the people.—*Japan Gazette*.

THE Eastern press are filled with the particulars of the negro exodus from Louisiana and Mississippi. They are packing up their small belongings, and with boxes and bundles, and the piccaninnies, and the old, the middle-aged, and the young, are wending their way towards the happy land of Canaan, located, in their simple minds in Arkansas and other States to the northward, for which they have so unceremoniously set forth. The land-owners of the deserted Southern country are in a terrible quandary. Cotton and sugar cane will not grow spontaneously and now that the honest toil of man has changed his spot, what can they, what will they, do? The negro has ever been a very domineering sort of an animal, especially in the southern country! "Ole Master," even since the Emancipation Proclamation, has had the warmest corner of his trustful heart; hence the astonishment of "Ole Master" sons at this sudden change of base. Labour they must have—they will have. Sambo has failed them, and now they begin to look to John Chinaman to supply his place. In the existing condition of things, California is not able to meet the wishes of her sisters of the South. "Chinese cheap labour" is in great demand here, and the number of disengaged celestials at the present writing is very trifling. To Hongkong, then, must the planter look for assistance.

PIPS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hongkong, July 4, 1879.

SIR,—

"Give the calf more rope!"
—Old Ballad.

"There was a fool 'pon a stool,
And on that stool there sat a fool,
Fool; stool;
Stool; fool;
Big Stool;
—Fool."

—Machine.

Your morning contemporary must be very hard up for material indeed, when he dishes out to his readers such insufferable thin slush as those interminable columns from the pen of the young man "Charley." The marapupialistic Charley. For Heaven's sake, Charley, don't write any more. Please, ple-a-ase don't. Let it stop here.

The Editor is, no doubt, chiefly in the wrong for allowing it to appear, but even the writer himself must surely be aware that no man could wade through those articles, with the faintest touch of amusement, or the slightest feeling of interest.

I am not acquainted with the author, but I assure him on my honor I am not writing this maliciously, and I want him to clearly and distinctly understand that I am talking simply for his good, and talking very, very plainly so that he may get it through his head and benefit thereby. If anyone has told him he was funny, that man has done an unwise thing, and should take heed how a thoughtless word may be often not only prolific of future misery to the innocent, but tend to render one ridiculous who perhaps if left alone would pass unnoticed and harmless. Poor, weak, deluded fool.

—CALIBAN.

Japan.
(Gazette.)

The following prices were realised at Mr Cope's sale of racing ponies to-day:—Black Velvet \$230, Cynosure \$32, Petrel \$161, Penguin \$145, Peacock \$145, Bay Griffin \$71. A pair of valuable Setters brought the sum of \$211.

In commenting upon the practice of smoking opium, the *Mai Nichi Shinbun* says that there are no less than four hundred Chinese and fifty Japanese in Yokohama who smoke the drug; and that the daily cost of the indulgence in this article is thirty yen. The editor says that opium is smuggled into Yokohama through the medium of Chinese on board of the *City of Tokio*.

On the 25th instant the Governor of Tokio Fu addressed a note to the president and vice-president of the *Fu-kuo*, requesting them to attend at the *Fu-kuo* to-day to consider matters relating to the reception of the ex-president of the United States on his arrival in Tokio.

We are informed by General T. B. Van Buren, U. S. Consul, that General Grant was to leave Nagasaki to-day in the U. S. man-of-war *Richmond*. The *Richmond* will anchor every night in order to avoid any risk, and also that a good view of the beautiful scenery in the inland sea may be obtained. She will not call at *Kobe*, and is expected to arrive at Yokohama on the morning of the 4th July.

The *Hochi Shinbun* of this morning, however, says that a telegram has been received announcing that General Grant left Nagasaki at 4 p. m. yesterday afternoon, and will probably arrive in Yokohama on the 3rd proximo.

It is expected that the ex-President will land at Benten as, so far, all negotiations to bring about his landing at the English habour have failed, which is a great disappointment to the foreign community.

During his short stay in Nagasaki, General Grant appears to have met with a favourable introduction to the reception preparing for him on his arrival in Tokio. On the 21st instant he visited the exhibition, the celebrated temple of Suwo, and other places of note in the neighbourhood. That night there was a grand display of fireworks on the summit of Kazagashiyama as might be expected to be seen in a quiet, unpretentious town like Nagasaki, although past the time of year when it is customary to hold their annual "Kite Festival," the good people of Nagasaki could not permit their distinguished guest to depart without having witnessed their national sport. A special entertainment was got up for his benefit and came off on the top of K. Kazagashiyama on the 22nd. At night the numerous grave yards on the sides of the hills were brilliantly illuminated with lanterns of many colours and presented a spectacle not likely to be easily erased from the memories of those who witnessed such an illumination for the first time. On the 23rd General Grant visited the *Kenchō*, *Saihō-ji*, Schools and the *Aras*, and then returned to the *Kenchō*, where a banquet was awaiting him. That night there was another display of fireworks; and the following day the principal inhabitants invited the General to a banquet at a *Yakata* at the *Fukusui* temple.

A meeting of fire insurance companies advertised to be held this morning (23th) was attended by nearly all the agents of offices represented here. Unfortunately it was resolved to exclude the press notwithstanding the matter for discussion was of considerable public interest, namely, the storage of kerosene, and we are consequently unable to furnish more than a mere outline of the proceedings. The want of a general understanding for the larger mutual

Saturday last. I have witnessed some of the refinement of the swash-bucklers of the Pacific Slope, and the perspicuity and ornamental of the language used by them. I have seen also the counterpart used in that morning "friend o' yours," and it struck me very forcibly that I had also heard such language used between the Dock Yard, and Keppel Head Common, Hard Portsea,—where I should say their correspondent "Charley" used to be seen every day, suffering from the chronic effects of "calling time." His wit appears something like his letter, troubled very much with the rambling ricketts, which will account for his playfully metaphorical aphorisms. However, I shall not dwindle down so low as stoop to vituperation as some people have done before time, but simply let "Charley" know that I have suffered a resurrection since the 28th ultimo, and am to the fore again.

With all respect for the opinions and judgment of the agents of fire offices, and with full appreciation of the motives which actuated them, we think that this motion should not have been urged. The importers of oil have been morally forced to take their property outside the settlement, consequent upon the attitude of the insurance companies and they are now entitled to receive some consideration, which if not extended, because of circumstances over which the importer have no control have increased the risk, will not add to the reputation of the offices for liberality. Insurance companies cannot govern trade nor should they attempt to do so. They may certainly interfere with it in a most serious manner for a short time, but they must eventually find that if only the best risks are to be taken, and more hazardous ones are to be refused, that the Japanese department may straightforwardly proceed to exercise the functions that belong to it, and that the ministerial Jack-in-the-box may be, at least temporarily, fastened down in the dimensions of his proper sphere. It can be done, beyond a doubt. It should be done; and 'twere well

have had him sent packing long ago from the scene of his misdeeds, merely by representing what he has done in the post office, made alone, and passing over his wilder and more outrageous freaks—such as the memorable glass-breaking enormity, personal assaults like that in Kobe upon unoffending Japanese, threatening to provoke Yokohama band with an armed force, provoking a wretched quarrel in England about Mr. Okubo's servant, violating diplomatic etiquette and usage by sending insolent letters to the prime minister, ordering and effecting dismissal of a prominent official because he called a queen a queen, depriving the treasury of its lawful revenue by a notification which he declared was sanctioned by the government but which in truth was issued on the strength of his own independent audacity, habitually alienating his interviews with members of the cabinet by shaking his fist in their faces, and other mad pranks too numerous to be set down in the space of a single paragraph. But he has been allowed to go on his fantastic way, until perhaps the stern application of legitimate authority is imperatively required to check him. The idea that the governor of Hong Kong, who can dispose of the matter at will, should be requested to arrange it definitely and summarily, was an excellent one, and we trust it will be promptly realized. There is no reason to doubt, if he consents to act, that the affair may be terminated during his sojourn here; that the British post offices may be closed and turned over to those who should rightly possess them, without the extortions of a dishonest gratuity for old properties, time-worn chairs and tables, inkstands and pen-wipers, and the like; that the Japanese department may straightforwardly proceed to exercise the functions that belong to it, and that the ministerial Jack-in-the-box may be, at least temporarily, fastened down in the dimensions of his proper sphere. It can be done, beyond a doubt. It should be done; and 'twere well

the most vital effect on his future course in life.

We must refer our readers to Dr. Smith's graphic pages for the thrilling story of the young student's struggles in forming the resolution as to his future path in life—his natural love of scholarship and books fighting strongly against the influence to evangelism—planted in his very nature by his father, and stirred up by the encouragement of Chalmers. Of how eventually he made his memorable decision to spend himself in spreading the truth as it is in Christ, and how, when the Church of Scotland awoke to a sense of the reality of its duties under its confession, which has for its motto, "And this glad tidings of the Kingdom shall be preached through the world for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come." Its Committee on Foreign Missions found in the enthusiastic youth the man in all Scotland best fitted to do their work in Bengal.

In May of 1850, after being twice shipwrecked on the long voyage round the Cape, the young missionary arrived in Calcutta, and was received by Lord William Bentinck—then Governor-General—with a Christian sympathy that did much to cheer him and remove the memory of the friends he had left and the troubles of the voyage. In the first shipwreck, his library of 800 volumes was almost totally lost; but the young evangelist, with a philosophy and resignation worthy of St. Paul, resolved that he would henceforth put his trust, not in books, but wholly in the cause of his Lord and Master.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more interesting than Dr. Smith's account of Dr. Duff's early efforts to establish the College which, in opposition to the only restriction laid on him by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, whose missionary he was, he found that to have any prospect of success he must establish in Calcutta, the key and capital, of the Empire. He was fully determined in his own mind that the primary essential to the success of his work among the Hindoos was that he should not only teach them the English language, but science and natural philosophy, really the handmaidens of truth, which would do most effectual work in clearing away the load of superstition under which the Hindoo mind was groaning. In this scheme he met much opposition from many of the other missionaries; but, supported by the active advice of the venerable Carey, and by the passive consent—equivalent to the real support—of the Governor-General, he inaugurated that College which was soon to draw like a magnet the Hindoos on whom the efforts of previous missionaries had made little effect, breaking down those prejudices of caste which stood an impregnable barrier to all true knowledge of religious life, and laying a foundation which has for its superstructure the vast system of General Assembly schools and colleges in Eastern India, and, much better, the bringing of countless precious souls of the knowledge of the true religion of Christ. After five years of almost superhuman effort his noble frame gave way under an attack of jungle fever, and he was fair for dear life, sorely against his will, to revisit England. At home he found the Church of Scotland was ripening for the disruption of 1843, and little interest in him or his mission existed amidst the heat of political and Church controversy. Dr. Smith's description of the scene in the Old Town Church of Edinburgh, on May 25, 1853, when, before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Mr. Duff pleaded the cause of his mission with an eloquence which drew tears from the eyes of old and young among his audience, is thrilling in the extreme. That oration resounded from Maidenirk to John O'Groats, and inaugurated the scheme of foreign missions, to grow in after years to gigantic dimensions and unbound usefulness. Having stirred up his countrymen by a series of orations of unexampled attractiveness, delivered through the length and breadth of the land, to an interest in his work, he returned in 1850 to Calcutta, visiting Egypt, Sina, Bombay, and Madras en route, leaving characteristic sketches of people and places to be embodied in Dr. Smith's pages. The volume before us concludes with an account of the controversy in which the redoubtable missionary worsted Lord Auckland at the time of the first Afghan war, and the remarkable success of his mission up to 1843.

A THING THAT MUST BE STOPPED

(Japan Gazette, June 24.)

We had occasion yesterday to notice a case of forty-four bales of silk being taken into godown for inspection and rejected without examination several days afterwards, coincident with the receipt of telegrams announcing a weak and declining European market. Another case of similar character has been reported to us to-day. On the 18th instant 92 bales of silk, in six parcels of 4, 45, 6, 6, 16 and 18 bales, and, on the 20th instant another lot of 9 bales, making in all 101 bales, were sent in for inspection under the usual implied agreement to purchase. Whether the home news influenced the intending purchaser or not we cannot say, but it is a fact—and an unpleasant one—that the entire lot of 11 bales were rejected and returned to the owner yesterday, the 23rd instant. The only redeeming feature in these transactions is that in neither case were the foreigners British subjects. So very questionable are these transactions becoming that every mercantile firm in Japan is more or less compromised, while the effect upon Japanese traders is serious. When a parcel of 11 bales is taken in for inspection at, let us say, \$700, that figure is regarded, and properly so, as a quotation. Telegraphic communication exists between—here and the principal silk districts, and the price at once springs. The trader feels justified, by transactions which are within his knowledge, in paying say \$680 for his purchases in the interior: shortly afterwards he is disappointed to find the parcel of silk taken at \$700, and on the strength of which he had based his calculations for new purchases, rejected altogether, to be subsequently bought up at \$620 or even less. It is clear that this system is indefensible, but it is equally clear the Japanese trader has no remedy for, unfortunately, among our merchant-consuls are to be found some of the principal purchasers of silk. The best remedy lies in exposure. This is the third warning, and we deem it advisable to say that if these practices are to be carried on it may be necessary to add the names and addresses of the foreigners who engage in them to the reported particulars of the transactions, of the accuracy of which latter the two parties concerned in the rejections recorded yesterday and to-day may be judges.

Foreigners have had much cause to complain of Jap.-nes broken contracts and sharp practice on the part of native merchants, but if we are anxious to correct abuses of that nature and render their recurrence impossible, we must first look to ourselves; and if no gentler means will prevail, organize a combination to put an end to a radically bad system which damages the reputation of all the foreign merchants engaged in business in Japan.

DR. DUFF.

A Home Paper, in reviewing Dr. George Smith's first volume of "The Life of Dr. Duff," says:—

Born in the bosom of the Grampian Hills, where his father literally "fed his flock," Dr. Duff imbibed from his early surroundings, with the susceptibility of youth, a love of nature in her grandest forms, which afterwards enriched his oratory with images of lofty sublimity; and when he came in turn to feed the flocks of human souls who in after years often hung upon his words, the impressions of these scenes of his youth were made the means of conveying truths of vital importance in language of irresistible beauty. Those who have heard him speak of the sunrise on the great hills, and compare it in his beautiful language with the uprising and spread of the glorious Gospel of Christ, will readily fill in the outline we have suggested.

The son of parents of professed and active piety, young Duff was early dedicated to the ministry, and by a series of portents, to the influence of which the Celtic nature is specially susceptible, he appears to have been early convinced of the "work there was for him to do." Specially favoured in his schoolmaster, of his debt to whom he never ceased to have the most lively recollection, and to whom the East also owes who will say how much?—of the linguistic labours of Dr. Duncan Forbes and the missionary enterprise of Dr. Tweedie, Alexander Duff went, at the age of fifteen, to the ancient University of St. Andrews, where he not only carried off the highest honours of his time, but had the invaluable privilege of listening to the eloquence of Dr. Thomas Chalmers, then filling the chair of Moral Philosophy, and of forming that friendship with the eminent divine which was to have

the most vital effect on his future course in life.

We must refer our readers to Dr. Smith's graphic pages for the thrilling story of the young student's struggles in forming the resolution as to his future path in life—his natural love of scholarship and books fighting strongly against the influence to evangelism—planted in his very nature by his father, and stirred up by the encouragement of Chalmers. Of how eventually he made his memorable decision to spend himself in spreading the truth as it is in Christ, and how, when the Church of Scotland awoke to a sense of the reality of its duties under its confession, which has for its motto, "And this glad tidings of the Kingdom shall be preached through the world for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come." Its Committee on Foreign Missions found in the enthusiastic youth the man in all Scotland best fitted to do their work in Bengal.

When you, my friend, are called to the Bar, Your wit may be fresh and hearty; You may be, as many young barristers are, A somewhat jocular party. But you won't in the course of your legal journeys,

Be required to cross the water To plead, as advised by "cute attorneys, For somebody's jilted daughter.

A "cute attorney jumps with joy When he hears a maid's confession, And chuckles to think how he'll bully the boy, In revenge for his retrogression.

"You'll get big damages, sure," he'll say, And cautiously remind her That her mother should bring her to "court on the day,

And her brother stand close behind her.

No, no. You won't grow rich as the Gurneys Through accustomed legal slaughter; To the courts no more shall "cute attorneys Bring somebody's jilted daughter.

That species of extortion I. Most heartily disparage, And mean that henceforward no judge shall

try

A Breach of Promise of Marriage!

Funny Folks.

A RAY OF HOPE.

The *Choya Shinbun*, after noting the main points of Mr. Hennessy's address before the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, thus remarks:—

Having heard these speciees, it is our duty to express our opinion upon them. The editors of the *Gazette* and similar foreign papers have condemned the governor's speech, and have, moreover, spoken of it in a contemptuous manner. Such a view of this subject does not seem confined to the journals referred to, for the same sentiments appear to prevail among English residents generally. Now these people, like Mr. Hennessy, have their interests in view, but their policy is that of inflicting injury on others for their own gain; and no idea of a policy to the advantage of both parties enters into their thoughts. They have never even dreamed of such a thing, and it is therefore in no way surprising that they should treat the just arguments of Mr. Hennessy as they have done. We admit that the governor's speech, on account of his short sojourn in this country, was inaccurate in one or two points, but only in minor matters. The main bearing of his discourse, assuring us that our trade would prosper in China, and his wish that the resources of Japan should be utilized in order that further extension of English trade might be effected, is a correct and incontrovertible argument, well worthy of the governor of the greatest English trading port in the east. Such a personage as the speaker cannot therefore be compared with English residents, who are blinded by the temporary and selfish gains before their eyes, and careless of securing mutual and prolonged benefits in the future.

The object of the governor of Hongkong is first to induce prosperity, and reap the consequent benefits. Should our trade not flourish, the effect upon English interests must be compromising; and should our trade prosper, that of Great Britain will flourish. If our productions and exports should increase, in the same proportion, must the importation of English articles augment. Should our industries decay and our wealth vanish, we shall not be able to consume English goods, and this must have evil effects upon the British. Such are the reasons why Mr. Hennessy wishes to extend the English trade at the same time as advantage accrues to us. It is not necessary for us to notice those Englishmen who see nothing but the profit actually before their eyes; but that the English government should with such obstinacy defend the barrier which obstructs the rising of our trade, must be the outcome of the policy of working for their own interests to the injury of others, and contempt of that by which others are made to prosper and benefit are derived from them afterwards. From the arguments put forth by His Excellency, it will be seen that the obstacle causes injury not only to Japan but to England. Therefore Fukuchi, in his reply, requested that consideration should be directed to the subject.

Now, as Mr. Hennessy is a man who was selected by the Queen of England to govern one of her most important colonies in the east, his views upon trade in that region will not doubt gain the confidence of the English government. The Governor of Hongkong having made such a speech as that we have referred to, we do not think that he will overlook the great drawback to the expansion of eastern commerce. We may therefore hope that the time for regaining our tariff rights is not far distant.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

Left.	Name.	From.
Feb. 22,	Grosvenor Constantine,	Hamburg
Mar.	John A. Briggs,	Cardiff
27,	Agnes Muir,	London
28,	Adam M. Simpson,	Cardiff
Apr.		
3,	Leon,	Liverpool
10,	Spica,	Card

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHAN HING WO in our Firm CEASED on the 21st day of January, 1879.
MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. *jy6*

NOTICE.

MR. NGAN FOK HOP was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 22nd day of January, 1879.
MAN FOOK SING HONG,
60 and 62, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, June 6, 1879. *jy6*

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ANDERSON, formerly Manager of the Foochow Docks, has this Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
J. INGLIS & Co.,
Victoria Foundry, Wanhai.
Hongkong, April 1, 1879. *jy6*

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT NO. 65, formerly known as the "Blue Houses," Praya East—A GROUND FLOOR and A FIRST FLOOR, either separately or together; Also, TOP FLOOR of NO. 3, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS. Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

TO LET.

(On Peddar's Wharf.).

OFFICES, fronting the Harbour, and GODOWNS; with possession from the 1st of July next.
Apply to G. R. LAMMERT. Hongkong, June 14, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSES—No. 9, ZETLAND STREET, and No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

TO LET.

DUART, ARBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs GILMAN & Co. Immediate Possession, for one Year certain, at a Rental of \$100 per month.
Apply to STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors.

2, Club Chambers, June 5, 1879.

TO LET.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD. WITH Large TENNIS LAWN. Apply to SHARP & DANBY, No. 6, Queen's Road Central, Late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

MAINE HOUSE—WEST, SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN. OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs WILSON & BIRD, and Messrs DAVIS & Co. Also, OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET. Apply to E. R. BELILIOS. Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or Two DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Wanhai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

Mails.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINTE DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 8th of July, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. AVA, Commandant ROLLAND, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th of July, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1879. *jy6*

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL Steamship CHINA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE, a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., the 14th July. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 30, 1879. *jy15*

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about August 1st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st July. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 8, 1879. *su1*

Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. *su1*

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. *su1*

Steam for

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-TERRAEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON (Direct); ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship KREIDE, Captain J. D. STEWARD, will leave this on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at Noon.

For further particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879. *su1*

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George the First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000

Reserve Fund up to £120,000

Annual Income £250,000

"

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLLUT FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHLIN,

Secretary.

Hongkong, June 6, 1879. *su1*

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.</